नगर निगम की अन्तर्ग्रस्तता वाले मामलों का निपटारा

2153. **श्री सत्य प्रकाश मालवीय :** क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि लोगों को नगर निगम और जनता के बीच अनेकों मामलों को सुलझाने के लिये न्यायालयों का सहारा लेना पड़ता है यदि हां, तो क्या यह भी सच है कि नगर निगम को इन मामलों में अपना पक्ष प्रस्तुत करने के लिये वकीलों को नियुक्त करना पड़ता है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान न्यायालयों द्वारा नगर निगम के विरुद्ध दिये गये निर्णयों की वर्षवार संख्या कितनी-कितनी है ; और

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि नगर निगम इस प्रकार के मामलों में वृद्धि को देखते हुए अपने प्रतिनिधि वकीलों की नियुक्ति के मामले पर पुनर्विचार कर रहा है अथवा करने का विचार रखता है, यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कार हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री चिंतामणि पाणिग्रही) : (क) जी हां, श्रीमन् ।

(ख) वर्षवार सूचना निम्नलिखित है :—

	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
जिला न्यायालय	620	560	477
उच्च न्यायालय तथा उच्चतम न्यायालय .	60	72	100

(ग) सम्पत्ति कर के मुकदमे अब दिल्ली नगर निगम के 'ए' और 'सी' विभाग (लीगल सैल) के प्रतिनिधि लड़ रहे हैं । अन्य मुकदमों को अधिवक्ताओं के एक पैनल द्वारा लड़ा जाता है ।

Action against industries polluting rivets Ganga and Yamuna

2154. SHRI JAGADISH JANI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have identified the industries polluting the* rivers Ganga and Yamuna;

(b) if so, what are those industries; and

(c)' what action has been taken against such industries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) and (b) Under the Ganga Action Plan, an Expert Group, in consultation with the U.P., Bihar and West Bengal State Pollution Control Boards, has identified

68 Industrial Units which discharge more than 1000 K/L per day ol effluents into the mainstream of the Ganga. Out of the 68 identified Units, 34 are in U.P., 5 in Bihar and 29 in West Bengal. No. such identification of industries has been made in respect of the river Yamuna.

(c) Considering the volume of discharge and the characteristics of then effluents the Expert Group recommended that adequate treatment facilities should be set up in these 68 Units in a time-bound manner. The Ganga Project Directorate, in consultation: with the Central Government Ministries and the State' Agencies, has been reviewing the position periodically. Out of the 68 Units, 24 have provided treatment plants in 13 Units the treatment plants are under construction; in 14 Units, the schemes are reported to be under various stages of preparation; 5 Units have closed down

and 12 Units are reported not to ha^« taken any action so far.

In the meanwhile, after reviewing the functioning of industries already having treatment plants, those where plans are under preparation for a long time as well as those which have not responded, this Ministry has issued notices under section 5 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 in 9 cases. After considering the response to these notices in 5 cases order of closure has been issued in respect of one unit and four units have been directed to commission the efflument treatment plants by specified dates.

Export of Agricultural Commodities.

2155. SHRI IAGADISH JANI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any steps to increase the export of agricultural commodities;

(b) if so, the target set for the export of such commodities during the Seventh Plan period; and

(c) the achievement made so far in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (.SHRI P. R. DAS MUNSHI): (a) and (b) Export of agricultural commodities depends on the availability of exportable surplus which in turn is subject to fluctuations in production due to seasonal conditions and consequent swings in price levels. Export targets set for some important agricultural Commodities for the terminal year of the VHth Five Year Plan period i.e. 1989-90 are as follows;—

(at 1984-85 price)

Cashew Kernel . .	Rs. 312 Crores
Processed Food . .	Rs. 424 Crores
Spices . .	Rs. 270 Crores
Tobacco unmanufactured . . .	Rs. 258 Crores

Efforts are being made to improve production and productivity so as to stabilise the value and volume of growth ot agricultural products exports. Continuous efforts are being made to upgrade tho quality. As a direct measures to boost exports of agricultural products cash Compensatory support, Import Replenishment and Duty Draw Bank are being mode available for a number of items.

(c) A statement indicating exports of agricultural products from 1985-86 onwards is attached.

Statement

Agriculture Exports

Quantity : M.T.
Value : Rs. Crores.

	1985-86		1986-87		1987-88 (Estimated) April— December	
	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value
1. CEREALS						
(a) Wheat . .	3,26,939	55.49	4,39,105	74.81	3,98,912	62.56
(b) Basmati Rice. .	2,35,213	173.23	2,37,153	206.78	2,08,324*	198.96
(c) Non-Basmati Rice .	—	—	2,689	1.32	35,865	18.54
2. TOBACCO . . .	74,941	160.29	75,019	171.84	51,338	99.15
(a) Unmanufactured .	64,433	139.98	66,824	144.87	40,341	82.92
(b) Manufactured .	10,508	21.31	8,195	26.97	10,997	16.23
3. SPICES . . .	74,501	282.52	79,786	277.48	42,044	175.73
4. CASHEW (Including CNSL) . . .	37,333	216.77	44,530	335.14	36,900	293.20
5. SUGAR/MOLASSES	39,948	18.62	33,325	18.19	32,325	17.75
6. OIL CAKES . .	11,65,045	160.22	14,61,220	231.65	10,34,637	162.01
7. PROCESSED FOODS	—	286.00	—	298.58	2,39,766*	218.79

*(April—November)